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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/694,304	10/27/2003	David M. Allen	DMA-10002/36	3573
25006	7590	12/26/2007		
GIFFORD, KRASS, SPRINKLE, ANDERSON & CITKOWSKI, P.C				EXAMINER
PO BOX 7021				GILBERT, WILLIAM V
TROY, MI 48007-7021				ART UNIT
				PAPER NUMBER
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12/26/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/694,304	ALLEN, DAVID M.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	William V. Gilbert	3635

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-13 and 16-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-13, 16-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This is a non-final office action. Claims 14 and 15 are cancelled. Claims 1-13, 16-18 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

A single claim which claims both an apparatus and the method steps of using the apparatus is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. *IPXL Holdings v Amazon.com, Inc.*, 430 F.2d 1377. See M.P.E.P. §2173.05(p)(II). In the instant case, Claim 1 is directed to a product (a baseboard assembly) and dependent claim 18 is directed to a method of using the product of Claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior

art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-11, 13, 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trutwin (U.S. Patent No. 6,202,380) in view of Baum (U.S. Patent No. 1,585,960).

Claim 1: Trutwin discloses a baseboard that is installed (Col. 5, lines 35-45) in a region where a lower edge of a wall meets a floor comprising a base portion (Fig. 2: 17) having a back (21) and opposed front surfaces (20), lower (19) and upper ends (26) the back of the base is against the wall and the lower end adjacent the floor and a top portion (11) having back (15) and front surfaces (14), lower (13) and upper (12) ends, the back surface of the top portion is adjacent the wall and the

base and top portions have dissimilar cross sections when taken perpendicular to the respective back surfaces. While Trutwin discloses that the juncture between the top and bottom portions have a general direction from the higher point to a lower point from the front to back surfaces (e.g. from portion 26 to portion 25), it does not disclose that the juncture is a slope from the front surface to the back surface. Baum discloses a baseboard (Fig. 2) that has a juncture (6) that slopes from the front surface to the back surface. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art as a matter of functional equivalence to have the juncture in Trutwin slope as in Baum because Trutwin discloses that the invention is not limited to the details of construction and arrangement of components and is capable of other embodiments (Col. 2, lines 40-45) and the slope junction would perform equally as well as the junction disclosed in Trutwin.

Claim 2: the base and top portions extend along the wall adjacent the floor.

Claim 3: while the prior art of record does not disclose that the base and top portions have the same length in the elongated direction, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art

as a matter of design choice to have this limitation because it is well known in the art that structures such as these are manufactured the same length for ease of stocking and transport, so one of ordinary skill in the art would not make the base and top portions of different lengths.

Claim 4: while the prior art discloses a generally rectangular horizontal cross section, it does not particularly disclose installing the member where one wall meets an adjacent wall. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to install the member in this manner because it is well known in the art to use trim at wall intersections.

Claim 5: Trutwin in view of Baum discloses the sloped surface is the same (Baum Fig. 2).

Claims 6-8: Trutwin in view of Baum discloses the claimed invention except for the angles of the slope. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art as a matter of design choice to have these angles because the prior art of record notes that the invention may be altered and remain within the scope of the invention (Trutwin: Col. 2, lines 40-45; Baum: lines 77-82), and

to have the angles as claimed would not depart from the scope of the invention.

Claim 9: the prior art of record discloses the claimed invention except for the thicknesses of the top and bottom portions. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to have the thicknesses the same as a matter of design choice because Trutwin discloses that while the bottom is thicker than the top (Col. 5, lines 45-50) the invention is not limited to the details of construction and arrangement of components and is capable of other embodiments (Col. 2, lines 40-45) and one can make the top and bottom portions the same thickness if one desired for aesthetic purposes.

Claim 10: Trutwin discloses (as noted in the drawings) that the material is wood, but it does not disclose that the baseboard is made from a single piece of wood so that the grain would match. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art as a matter of design choice to use a single piece of wood in order to preserve timber and also for aesthetic purposes.

Claim 11: the base portion has a recess (Trutwin: formed by 25, 29, 33) where the back surface meets the upper end.

Claim 13: the prior art of record discloses the claimed invention except for the method of forming the baseboard. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the baseboard by providing a board with a front and back surface and cutting the board lengthwise at a non-perpendicular angle to form the top and bottom surfaces because Trutwin in view of Baum can be made in such a manner (Trutwin: Col. 2, lines 40-45) and one of ordinary skill in the art would form the baseboard as claimed.

Claim 16: Trutwin discloses a baseboard assembly installed in a junction of a wall and a floor (Col. 5, lines 35-45) that has a base portion (17) having back and front surfaces (21, 20, respectively), lower and upper ends (19, 26 respectively), the base portion has the back against the wall and lower end adjacent the floor, the lower end of the base portion is flat and perpendicular to the back surface, a top portion (11) having back and front surfaces (15, 14 respectively) lower and upper ends (13, 11 respectively), the back surface is adjacent the wall. While Trutwin discloses that the juncture between the top and bottom portions have a general direction from the higher point to a lower point from the front to back surfaces (e.g. from portion 26 to portion 25), it does not disclose that the

juncture is a slope from the front surface to the back surface. Baum discloses a baseboard (Fig. 2) that has a juncture (6) that slopes from the front surface to the back surface. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art as a matter of functional equivalence to have the juncture in Trutwin slope as in Baum because Trutwin discloses that the invention is not limited to the details of construction and arrangement of components and is capable of other embodiments (Col. 2, lines 40-45) and the slope junction would perform equally as well as the junction disclosed in Trutwin.

Claim 17: Trutwin discloses a baseboard assembly installed where a wall meets a floor (Col. 5, lines 35-45) having a base portion (17) having back and front surfaces (21, 20, respectively), lower and upper ends (19, 26 respectively), the base portion is installed in the junction with the back surface against the wall and lower end adjacent the floor, the lower end of the base portion is flat and perpendicular to the back surface, and a top portion (11) having back and front surfaces (15, 14 respectively), lower and upper ends (13, 12 respectively) the back surface is adjacent the wall. While Trutwin discloses that the juncture between the top and bottom

portions have a general direction from the higher point to a lower point from the front to back surfaces (e.g. from portion 26 to portion 25), it does not disclose that the juncture is a slope from the front surface to the back surface. Baum discloses a baseboard (Fig. 2) that has a juncture (6) that slopes from the front surface to the back surface. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art as a matter of functional equivalence to have the juncture in Trutwin slope as in Baum because Trutwin discloses that the invention is not limited to the details of construction and arrangement of components and is capable of other embodiments (Col. 2, lines 40-45) and the slope junction would perform equally as well as the junction disclosed in Trutwin.

Claim 18: Trutwin in view of Baum discloses providing the baseboard assembly as claimed, the base is installed where the back is against the wall and lower end adjacent the floor (Trutwin: Col. 5, lines 35-45), and installing the top portion (11) above the base portion with the back surface against the wall and the lower end engages the upper end of the base.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trutwin in view of Baum as applied to claim s above, and further in view of Pinto (U.S. Patent No. 6,189,276).

Claim 12: the prior art of record discloses the claimed invention except where the top portion has a recess formed where the back surface meets the lower end. Pinto discloses a baseboard with a top and bottom portion (Fig. 6) and a recess in the top portion. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to place a cavity in the top portion of the board in Trutwin in view of Baum in order to allow for the installation of cables and Trutwin notes that other embodiments are available (Col. 2, lines 4-45), and this limitation would be within the ordinary level of skill in the art without departing from the scope of the prior art of record.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments, see pages 6 and following, filed 11 October 2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of the claims have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further

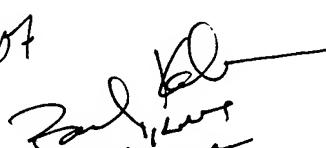
consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Trutwin in view of Baum.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William V. Gilbert whose telephone number is 571.272.9055. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 08:00 to 17:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Chilcot can be reached on 571.272.6777. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

WVG 2/16/07
15 Dec 07

Paul J. Lewis
12/19/07